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WILLIAM FRANK THYSON, Manager
SOUTHERN BUILDING
15th and H Streets N.W.

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Absolutely No Pain
and the work the best that can be done.

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Over Grand Union Tea Co.



DEATH OF ADVENTURE

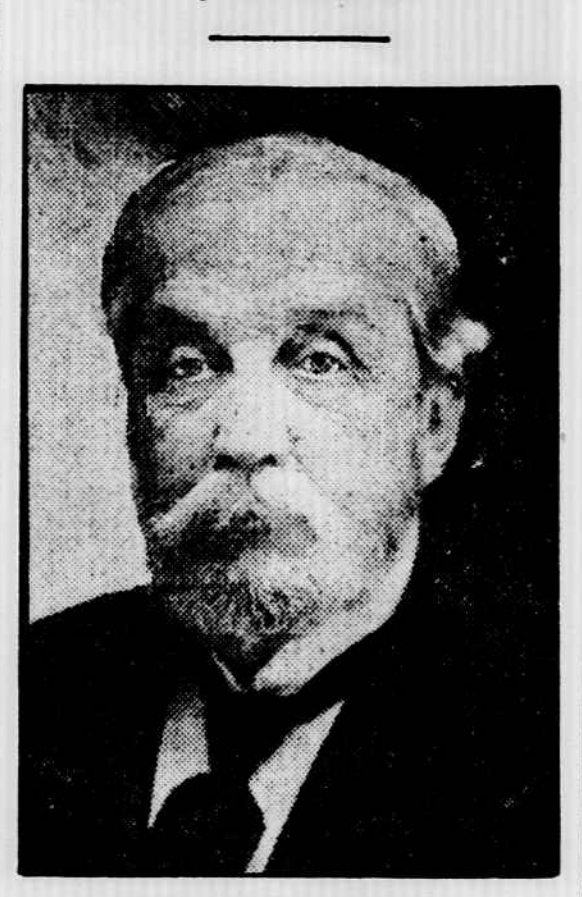
Death of Col. Samuel F. Tappan Ends Remarkable Career.

MAN WHO FOUND STANLEY

Instrumental in Having Newspaper Men Sent to South Africa.

HEADED COLORADO TROOPS

Responsible During Civil War for Checking Advance of Gen. Sibley's Command.



SAMUEL F. TAPPAN.

Col. Samuel F. Tappan, a member of the Sherman commission to pacify the Indians in 1867 and 1868, and a Colorado newspaper man and soldier of note, who died in Washington last week, although little known to the present generation, was regarded in many respects as one of the most remarkable men of his day. Coincident with his death is being recalled the fact that it was through his introduction that Henry M. Stanley found employment on the New York Herald, which afterward resulted in the younger newspaper man finding the explorer Livingstone in Africa.

Col. Tappan's opportunity to perform this service for Stanley, and, as it proved, for the world at large, came about through his membership in the Indian peace commission, appointed soon after the close of the civil war to pacify the plains Indians, many of whom had taken advantage of the fact that the national troops were occupied elsewhere to make trouble on the frontier.

Col. Tappan's meeting with Stanley was only one interesting episode in a life which was filled with interesting experiences. When he died he had passed his eighty-second birthday anniversary, but, owing to his advanced age and failing disposition, he was unknown to the present generation. Born in Manchester-by-the-Sea, in Massachusetts, in 1830, he had grown to ripe manhood before the beginning of the great war and into decided convictions against the holding of slaves in the United States. As a young man he made the acquaintance of Horace Greeley of the New York Tribune, and when the anti-slavery agitation in Kansas began to claim national attention he sought and obtained an appointment from Mr. Greeley to represent his paper on that turbulent frontier. He spent several years participating in and recording the stirring events of the time which introduced "Bleeding Kansas" to the reading world. John Brown was a personal acquaintance and Guerrilla Quantrell a byword.

Even while Kansas was claiming more than the ordinary share of attention Tappan's roving disposition led him to a still farther exploration of the then almost unknown west. The announcement of the discovery of gold in the Pike's Peak region in 1858 appealed to him so strongly that he joined one of the first overland expeditions to the Colorado region, as what now is Colorado then was called. There he continued to represent the Tribune and some of the first descriptions of life in that far west were written by him for his paper. In addition to his work for the Tribune Mr. Tappan engaged in local enterprises, and was an assistant on the Herald, one of the first newspapers of Denver, and in that connection had many rare and thrilling experiences.

When the call came for troops to defend the west against Gen. Sibley's invasion from Texas, as it did in 1861, Colorado responded resolutely. There were only about 10,000 people in the territory, but a large majority of them were men, and a requisition for two companies was responded to by enough recruits to constitute two companies. By this time Mr. Tappan had transplanted the scene of his activities from Denver to the gold mining section in Gilpin county. "Would that I could," he said, "transplant the scene of my activities from Gilpin county to the Colorado region, first companies of the 1st Colorado Regiment, affectionately known as 'Colorado's All Lads' and the others, the Tappan company were mountaineers. They were hured to every hardship of frontier life, but they demanded constant employment. As they marched into Gilpin county to Denver under Capt. Tappan they were armed in the main with revolvers. Doubtless they presented an odd appearance when they made their appearance on the streets of the capital, and left Gen. Canby in his rear, manifested a disposition to poke fun at them.

Praises Colorado Regiment.
Col. Tappan believed to the day of his death that the work of the 1st Colorado Regiment had failed to receive due recognition from the country at large. It fought the battle of Glorieta almost unaided. To this fight, though of but small dimensions when measured by the number engaged, he attributed a powerful influence in giving direction to governmental conditions in the mountain region. Mr. Tappan was not alone in believing that the plans of the secessionists comprehended the seizure of the entire country, and that the Colorado region, in his opinion was supported by the maneuvers of Sibley's command.

Gen. Sibley was an experienced officer of the regular army and he led a valiant force of Texans which numbered 1,500 or 2,000 men. Early in the spring of 1862 he headed toward the north from Texas, and he carried all before him until he encountered the Colorado troops at a little Mexican town called Glorieta. In the mountains lying between Santa Fe and Fort Union not far from the Colorado river, then in New Mexico, he had captured Albuquerque and Santa Fe, both considerable centers, and left Gen. Canby in his rear, apparently effectually bottled up. Leaving Santa Fe, Sibley headed northward, supposedly with a view of proceeding to Denver. Col. Tappan always believed that it was his purpose to make headquarters in that city, form an alliance with Brigham Young, then supreme in Utah, and to make conquest of the entire country to the coast. If such was the purpose it was frustrated at Glorieta. While the southerners were hurrying north the Coloradans had been flying southward. By this time the army had acquired its full quota of ten well rounded companies, every man of which was a resource of the country. They had fought Indians and a few had taken part in the war with Mexico, but in the main they were undisciplined. There

were enough additions to bring the fighting strength of the command up to 1,350. Capt. Tappan had been promoted to be lieutenant colonel. He was second in command and led the cavalry contingent. The two forces met near the mouth of Apache canyon. Evidently the southerners were much worn by forced marches, but they fought bravely. The conflict waged all day, but at night the Sibley forces withdrew. The triumph was complete. The southern expedition to the northwest was abandoned; Sibley made a rapid retreat southward and the new Colorado troops were permitted to turn their attention to the enemy in other quarters.

Continues With the Army.

After the close of the war Col. Tappan continued with the army in command of small posts on the frontier. It was while thus employed that he became engaged in a controversy with one of his former fellow-officers of the 1st Colorado which at the time attracted national attention. The other officer was J. M. Chivington, who was a major in the regiment at the time of the Glorieta fight, but afterward rose to the command of the regiment as its colonel. He was responsible for what is known as the Sand creek massacre. Finding several hundred Indians encamped on Sand creek, a small stream in southeastern Colorado, he fell upon them before daylight one morning and killed all the members of the band with a few exceptions. The slaughter included women and children as well as men. When the facts came out there was a general storm of indignation. Tappan's sense of justice was touched, and as a former officer of the command he felt especially humiliated by the awful tragedy. He joined with others in demanding a military inquiry and never ceased to denounce the action of Chivington.

Tappan's attitude toward this affair had much to do with his selection as a member of the Sherman commission. This commission was in existence during the greater part of the years 1867 and 1868. It had but started upon its career when Stanley called upon its members at Omaha. He had just arrived from Colorado, and the fact of his acquaintance in that territory was sufficient recommendation to Tappan. Stanley then was a hardy young man and he wanted to go with the commission. He was without funds and the commission's purpose must have employment. There was no place in connection with the commission's work to give him, but finding that he could write, Tappan offered to turn over to him the correspondence for the Tribune, which he still held. Stanley accepted and throughout the extended tours was Tappan's tent mate and traveling companion.

Stanley Sent to Africa.

The commission's work completed, Stanley went to New York, armed with letters from Tappan to the Tribune staff. He had formed the idea of going to Africa to report the wars being waged, at the time by King John of Abyssinia, but, unwilling to commission him to such a task, the Tribune editors recommended him to their neighbors of the Herald. He was promptly employed and sent to Mr. Bennett at Paris for further instructions. Then followed the search for Livingstone, which made him famous. Col. Tappan always spoke with admiration and affection for the great explorer. He said that he was a man of reserve, but that he had a peculiar influence over the Indians, a quality to which the colonel attributed much of his success in dealing with the savage tribes of the dark continent. He gave Tappan a coat of mail which he said he had taken from a Turkish brigand in Asia Minor in adventures which he had had there before meeting the colonel, and in turn Col. Tappan presented it to the National Museum of this city.

Col. Tappan had resided in Washington for the past twenty-five years. He facted quietly. Indeed, after his associates of the civil war period passed away he seldom went out. He was buried last Wednesday in Arlington national cemetery by a few of his surviving military comrades.

HEARINGS CONDUCTED ON MILITIA PAY BILL

**Col. Harvey of District Guard
Voices His Views on
Pending Measure.**

Two hearings were held yesterday by the House rules committee on the militia pay bill being urged by the National Guard Association of the United States in order to enter a special rule for early consideration of the measure. Col. William E. Harvey, commanding the 2d Infantry, N. G. D. C., and member of the executive committee of the association, addressed the committee in the afternoon on some phases of the bill in the light of the Constitution of the United States.

The committee was anxious to get the views of Col. Harvey on section 5 of the militia pay bill, which authorizes the president to call into the organized militia, "in time of war or when war is imminent, or in other great emergency."

Views of Col. Harvey.

Briefly, Col. Harvey, after expounding the constitutional idea of the militia, said:

"Of course, the United States government cannot make conscripts of us, and this passage of the bill is only a contract. The government says to all these who are already in the organized militia, 'Let us pay you so much a month, and then if we need you we will transfer you to the regular army.'"

"Would that leave state organizations intact in time of peace?" he was asked. "Undoubtedly."

Those who made statements were Gen. E. C. Young of Illinois, Gen. Chase of Colorado, Gen. Obar of Georgia and Gen. Friddle of Virginia. The committee will hold further hearings.

ENLISTS IN CAMPAIGN

**Woman's Alliance Advocates
Wider Use of School
Buildings.**

An active campaign in the interest of the bill introduced by Representative Johnson, chairman of the House District committee, providing for a wider use of school buildings in the District of Columbia will be waged by the Woman's Alliance of All Souls Church.

At a recent meeting of this society appointment of a committee to argue the passage of the bill by Congress was authorized. The alliance favors the amendment recommended by the District Commissioners which, if favorably acted upon, will make school buildings available for civic meetings. According to information presented to the alliance by Edgar S. Martin, secretary of the playgroup, which is provided with paid workers, while a large number of others have social centers that are conducted by volunteer workers. Mr. Martin declared that co-operation of school and municipal authorities is essential to the obtaining in Washington of an ideal social center and recreation system.

Mexican Railway Strike Ends.

MEXICO CITY, January 11.—The railway machinists' strike, which began December 22, has been ended. The men are granted a 10 per cent increase in wages, but no reduction in the ten-hour day. The railway management has refused to dismiss the American Master Mechanic Schneider, against whom the men had a grievance.

WHEN YOU THINK OF FURNITURE THINK OF JACKSON'S

Jackson Bros. Inc.

The Big Store 915 to 925 Seventh Street

Some Fine Furniture at About Half Price

Big crowds are attending this sale. It saves money to all purchasers. One and two pieces of a kind are going as low as half price—to get ready for stock-taking.

OUR NEW METHOD CREDIT PLAN MAKES IT EASY TO PAY THE BILL

Turkish Rocker
With Chased Leather Upholstery. Big, Roomy and Comfortable. Actual \$20 Value.

Velvet Rug 27x54.
\$1.65
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All Brass Beds
Go in This Sale at About **33 1/3% Reduction**
Too many styles to enumerate. Come and see the largest stock of Brass Beds in town.

Another Lot Solid Brass Cuspidors, 39c
75c Value

For Solid Brass Ash Tray
Value, 35c.

\$2.95
For This Elegant Genuine Quartered Oak and Mahogany Finish Rocker

HERE IT IS
Unprecedented Low Price—4-Piece Fumed Oak Library Suites—Table and 3 Chairs. Reg. \$24.50 Value. \$14.85

This is the Library Suite Sale you have been waiting for—another shipment just received. Genuine slip seats of Keretel Spanish leather. Heavy, solid construction—large table, with drawer. Don't confuse this with cheap furniture—it is strictly high class all the way through, and we would advise an early selection to avoid disappointment.

PARLOR, BEDROOM AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE ALL REDUCED

Jackson Bros. Inc.

The Big Store 915 to 925 Seventh Street

AIRS CABINET VIEWS

Sims Advises House on Kind of Men President Needs.

WOULD HANG MISLEADERS
Holds Appointments Should Be Made for Good of People, Not Politics.

Had Gov. Woodrow Wilson been sitting in one of the galleries of the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon he would have heard as fine a lesson in making up a presidential cabinet as has been presented to the American Congress for many days. The lesson was given by Representative Sims of Tennessee, who drew his text from something William J. Bryan had written in an editorial in the Commoner. The democrats took the cabinet-making instructions with great seriousness, and the republicans, too, were listening intently. Representative Sims, a man of considerable prominence, was describing himself. Prominent democrats who have been mentioned for the cabinet, like Representative Henry of Texas, Representative Burleson of the same state and Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania, were all ears and attention and applauded strongly.

The chapter on cabinet making will be published in the Congressional Record. In the Commoner editorial, as read by Mr. Sims as a prelude, Mr. Bryan wrote that cabinet appointments should be made for the good of the people and not to repay political debts.

"Whether we be Bryanites or anti-Bryanites," said Mr. Sims, "I think we must all agree with the ideas and principles advocated in that article. We see a great deal stated in the newspapers about who is to be in the cabinet. I desire to say that the kind of men I want to see in the cabinet are men who will tell the President the truth about the heavens fall, without either exaggerating or minimizing. The President, as it were, was a youth I read that under the English law they did not punish the king for any wrongdoing, but they punished his advisers and counselors. I thought at the time that it was a great outrage, but I have since concluded that it was a very wise provision of law. Those who are next to the President and mislead him should be punished. I would be in favor of hanging these misleaders."

Lauds Wilson's Judgment.

Representative Sims said that Gov. Wilson had shown himself to be a man of sound judgment. "He has the judgment to do the right thing, he can only have the facts presented to him without prejudice and without bias. It makes no difference to me who the man is who goes into the cabinet so long as he is a man of

ability, and a man of information as to the department in which he will serve. But above all must be forget himself and forget his friends, and if he has enemies he must forget them, and tell the President the plain truth, and let the President's judgment rest upon a clear understanding of the situation. "Is the gentleman complaining now of what he thinks the President-elect is going to do?" asked Representative Garner of Texas. Mr. Sims replied in the negative.

"Is the gentleman writing Gov. Wilson a letter through the columns of the Congressional Record advising him as to what he thinks he ought to do?" pressed Mr. Garner.

"I am not intending in this way to advise the President," returned Mr. Sims. "I am trying to point out what I think would be an ideal member of the cabinet."

Mann Starts Laughter.
Representative Mann of Illinois aroused laughter with this question: "Is not the gentleman telling what he will do when he is a member of the cabinet?"

"I have no idea, not the slightest conception, of being so honored," replied Mr. Sims, gravely.

"Has the gentleman anybody in mind who will fill the bill?" asked Uncle Joe Cannon.

"I have nobody in mind," returned Mr. Sims. "I think that within the last hundred years Presidents have been prejudiced unduly against some people, and have been persuaded to reward others unjustly by reason of the false information given them. Where a man secretly, under the guise of friendship, in order to attain some other end than the public welfare, gives poor advice, he ought to hang, just as did the false advisers of the king."

"Therefore, I do not think that such a position ought to be sought, or that it ought to be held for, or that one ought to be appointed by reason of their extraordinary willingness to serve, but that they should be selected with reference to the public welfare, with no other motive than that the public good is to be enhanced, and not the ends of some private citizens to be promoted."

VICTIM OF HIGHWAYMEN

Thomas A. Casey Robbed by Three Colored Men—Saves Roll of Bills.
Thomas A. Casey, collector for a South Washington furniture dealer, was the victim last night of three colored highwaymen, at Virginia avenue and 1st street southwest, not far from the scene of a hold-up several weeks ago. He was robbed of 50 cents and a bunch of keys, managing to save a roll of bills he had in another pocket.

On his way to his home at 239 1/2 street southwest about 10 o'clock Mr. Casey was crossing at the intersection of Virginia avenue and 1st street, he told the police, when three colored men appeared.

The first intimation he had of the attack, he stated, was when one of the

three men grabbed hold of his throat and choked him, while another assisted in throwing him to the pavement.

Realizing the men were after his money, Mr. Casey put up a desperate fight and shouted for help. His outcries, it is believed, frightened his assailants off before they succeeded in getting his roll of bills.

Mr. Casey went to the fourth precinct police station and related the story of his experience. He said the three men are about eighteen or twenty years old. He was able to give a description of one of them.

SELKE AGAIN HEADS CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION
Urges Enrolment of Women in Connecticut Avenue Organization.

The enrolment of women as members and their active participation in the meetings of the organization was urged last night by President David L. Selke in an address at the annual meeting of the Connecticut Avenue Citizens' Association, at the Army and Navy Preparatory School. Women have been eligible to membership since the inception of the association, and Mr. Selke pointed out this fact last night and advised that the membership committee work among the fair sex.

Mr. Selke said that although the association in the past year had grown in membership from thirty-two to more than 100, its membership was still far too low when the fact is taken into consideration that there are 3,000 to 4,000 persons living in the territory dealt with by the association.

Things to Be Requested.

Among the things to be requested by the association in the near future, he said, will be more adequate police and fire protection and more public schools. The car company also will come in for a few requests such as cleaner cars, better ventilation and express service.

As a special entertainment was given last night there were many women present. The election of officers was the only business, but instead of taking only a few minutes, as anticipated, various arguments over technicalities in the rules of order occupied the time until 10 o'clock, delaying the entertainment for an hour and a half.

Officers Elected.

David L. Selke was re-elected president and will be assisted by the following officers: Arthur E. Borell, first vice president; Dr. T. A. Poole, second vice president; Alfred T. Gage, secretary; Louis Breen, assistant secretary, and A. R. Varela, treasurer. The executive committee, composed of the following, was re-elected: W. J. Hughes, Rev. Dr. Abram

NEW JONADAB COUNCIL
Thirty-Six Charter Members Enrolled and Officers Are Elected.

Thirty-six charter members compose a new council of the Independent Order of Sons of Jonadab organized for the District of Columbia at a meeting held last night at 643 Louisiana avenue. The council will be known as John C. Daley, No. 2, it being named for Capt. Daley of the ninth police precinct, grand chief of the order.

All of the charter members were present at the meeting, which was called by a committee consisting of John C. Moore, W. W. Cordell and William LeStrange, and presided over by Mr. Moore. Representative Cabel Powers of Kentucky addressed the meeting, commending the organization to support the Kenyon bill for the elimination of the vice district in Washington.

Mr. Moore stated that the organization of the new council is part of a plan to make the order stronger here than it has ever been. Temperance legislation will be considered, he said, and the order will interest itself in all matters relating to the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia.

Officers elected last night to head the new council are: C. O. Buck, past chief; J. Walter Mitchell, worthy chief; John J. Coulter, chaplain; J. H. Bangs, recording secretary; Thomas W. Scott, financial secretary; E. W. Newman, secretary; Frank Merrill, herald; James Malone, assistant herald; James Foley, guard, and John T. Mockabee, sentinel.

MAN'S LEG IN SUIT CASE.

Gruesome Discovery Sets Chicago Detectives to Work.
CHICAGO, January 11.—A man's leg, severed at the hip and cut in two pieces, was found in a suit case today near a barn in the northern part of the city. The piece was wrapped in a newspaper dated January 7. A sock was on the foot and a piece of underclothing on the leg. Physicians said that the condition of the tissues made it appear that the leg had been severed not more than twenty-four hours. They said the work had not been done as a doctor or medical student would do it.

Five detectives were assigned to the case.